

A BRIEF REVIEW ON 4-THIAZOLIDINONE DERIVATIVES FOR VARIOUS ANTI-CANCER ACTIVITY

Sumathy Arunachalam*, N. L. Gowrishankar, Ilyas A. K., Amana P., Athira pavithran, Anshara hasnu and C. Vidya

Prime College of Pharmacy, Palakkad.

*Corresponding Author: Sumathy Arunachalam

Prime College of Pharmacy, Palakkad.

Article Received on 06/01/2019

Article Revised on 27/01/2019

Article Accepted on 17/02/2019

ABSTRACT

Thiazolidinone, a saturated form of thiazole with carbonyl group on fourth carbon, has been considered as a magic moiety (wonder nucleus) which posses almost all types of biological activities. This diversity in the biological response profile has attracted the attention of many researchers to explore this skeleton to its multiple potential against several activities. Present article is sincere attempt to review chemistry, synthesis, spectral studies and applications of 4-thiazolidinone.

KEYWORDS: Antifungal, antimicrobial, anti-cancer, anti-HIV agent, anti-inflammatory.

INTRODUCTION

Thiazolidinones are the derivatives of thiazolidine which belong to an important group of heterocyclic compounds containing sulfur and nitrogen in a five member ring. A lot of research work on thiazolidinones has been done in the past. The nucleus is also known as wonder nucleus because it gives out different derivatives with all different types of biological activities. Numbers of methods for synthesis by using various agents are available in the references.

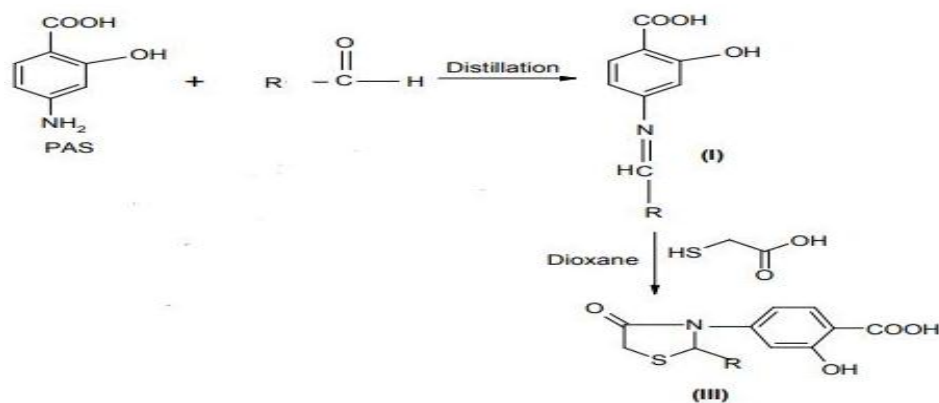
Physical Properties

The 3-unsubstituted 4-thiazolidinones are usually solids, often melting with decomposition, but the attachment of an alkyl group to the nitrogen lowers the melting point. The 4-thiazolidinones that do not contain aryl or higher alkyl substituents are somewhat soluble in water 1. Chemistry Considerable confusion concerning the structure of 4-thiazolidinones exist in the early literature and noncyclic formulas were at first proposed for pseudothiohydantoin and for rhodanine 1. 4-thiazolidinones are derivatives of thiazolidine with a carbonyl group at the 4 position 2. Substitution is possible at 2, 3 and 5 position. Various optical and geometrical isomers are reported in the references 3. A series of regioselective isomers has been reported in some works.^[4,5] The carbonyl group of 4- thiazolidinone is highly unreactive. But in few cases 4-thiazolidinone on reaction with Lawesson's reagent gives corresponding 4-thione derivative.

Syntheses of 4-Thiazolidinones

Thiazolidinones and their derivatives display a large variety of activities such as antibiotic, diuretic, organoleptic, tuberculostatic, antileukaemic and antiparasitical. As far as literature is concerned, little is known about thiazolidinones and their bioactivities. Thiazolidinones (1) are classified as doubly unsaturated five membered heterocyclic compounds contain one nitrogen, one sulphur and three carbon atoms including a carbonyl group.

To a solution of compound Ic (1mmol) in dry dioxane (10 ml) a solution of mercaptoacetic acid (10 mmol) in dry dioxane (10 ml) was added followed by catalytic amount of zinc chloride (15 mg), and reaction mixture was refluxed for 8h, mixture was evaporated electrical water bath. Residue was then treated by solution of bicarbonate to remove excess of mercaptoacetic acid.



4-Thiazolidinone derivatives having various anti cancer activity.

Structures	Cell- Lines	Location
	SCC-15	Epithelial Cells
	MCF-7	Breast
	HOP-92	Lung
	PC-3	Prostate
	WM793	Ovarian Cell

CONCLUSION

The reviewed 4-Thiazolidinone is a unique template that is associated with several biological activities. The various 4-thiazolidinone derivatives have activities like anti neoplastic, antimicrobial, anti fungal, anti-inflammatory, anti convulsant, analgesic, diuretic, anti-prostate cancer activities etc.

4-thiazolidinone has diverse biological potential, and the easy synthetic routes for synthesis have taken attention of the chemists, pharmacologists and researchers. The

anticancer and anti HIV activities are the most encouraging activities for the pharmacists. Also the research in anticonvulsant, FSH agonistic and CFTR inhibitory activity has given positive results. By the present scenario it can be concluded that the compound has a significant role in curing various diseases.

REFERENCES

1. Frances C, Brown, 4-thiazolidinone. Chem Rev, 1961; 61: 463.

2. Horton DA, Bourne GT, Smyth ML, The combinatorial synthesis of Bicyclic privileged structures or privileged substructures. *Chem Rev.*, 2003; 103: 893.
3. Knott EB, The electrophilic reactivity of alkoxyalkylidene derivatives of heterocyclic keto methylene compounds. *J Chem Soc*, 1954; 1482.
4. St Laurent DR, Gao Q, Wu DD, Regioselective synthesis of 3- (heteroaryl)-iminothiazolidin 4-ones_ *Tetrahedron Letters*, 2004; 45(9): 1907–1910.
5. Gursoy A, Terzioglu N, Synthesis and isolation of new regioisomeric 4-thiazolidinones and their anticonvulsant activity. *Turk J Chem*, 2005; 29: 247-254.
6. Kato T, Ozaki T, Tamura K, Suzuki Y, Akima M, Ohi N, Novel calcium antagonist with both calcium overload inhibition and anti-oxidant activity. 2. Structure activity relationship of thiazolidinone derivatives. *J Med Chem*, 1999; 42: 3134.
7. Akerblom E, 2-Aminothiazoline-4- one and 2-iminothiazolidine-4-one derivatives part II Tautomerism. *Acta Chemica Scandinavica*, 1967; 21: 1437-1442.
8. Singh SP, Parmar SS, Raman K, Stenberg VI, Chemistry and biological activity of thiazolidinones. *Chem Rev*, 1981; 81: 175-203.
9. Cunico W *et al.*, One-pot synthesis of 2-isopropyl-3-benzyl-1,3-thiazolidin- 4-ones and 2 phenyl-3-isobutyl-1,3- thiazolidin-4-ones from valine, arenealdehydes and mercaptoacetic acid. *Tetrahedron letters*, 2007; 48: 6217-6220.
10. Akerblom E, 2-Aminothiazoline-4- one and 2-iminothiazolidine-4-one derivatives. *Acta Chemica Scandinavica*, 1967; 21: 843-848.
11. Cesur Z, Guner H, Otuk W, Synthesis and antimycobacterial activity of new imidazo[2,1 b]thiazole derivatives_ *Eur J Med Chem*, 1994; 29(12): 981-983.
12. Vicini P, Gerenikaki A, Anastasia K, Incertia M, Zania F, Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of novel 2- thiazolylimino-5-arylidene-4-thiazolidinones_ *Bioorg Med Chem*, 2006; 14: 3859-3864.
13. Desai KR, Mistry K, Microwave assisted synthesis of nitrogen and sulphur containing heterocyclic compounds and their pharmacological evaluation. *Ind J Chem*, 2006; 45B: 1762-1766.
14. Look GC *et al*, The identification of cyclooxygenase-I inhibitors from 4- thiazolidinone combinatorial libraries. *Bioorg Med Chem Letters*, 1996; 6(6): 707-712.
15. Munson MC, Cook AW, Josey JA, Rao C, An efficient high speed synthetic route to amino substituted Thiazolidinone libraries. *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1998; 39: 7223-7226.
16. T. Srivastava, W. Haq and S. B. Katti, “Carbodiimide mediated synthesis of 4-thiazolidinone by one pot three-component condensation”, *Tetrahedron*, 2002; 58: 7619-7624.
17. M. L. Barreca, A. Chimirri, L. De Luca, A. M. Monforte, P. Monforte, A. Rao, M. Zappalà, J. Balzarini, E. De Clercq, C. Pannecouque and M. Witvrouw, “Anti-HIV agents: design and discovery of new potent RT inhibitors”, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2003; 58: 259-263.
18. C. J. Andres, J. J. Bronson, S. V. D’Andrea, M. S. Deshpande, P. J. Falk, K. A. Grant Young, W. E. Harte, H. Ho, P. F. Misco, J. G. Robertson, D. Stock, Y. Sun and A. W. Walsh, “4-Thiazolidinones: novel inhibitors of the bacterial enzyme murB”, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2000; 10: 715-717.
19. C. G. Bonde and N. J. Gaikwad, “Synthesis and preliminary evaluation of some pyrazine containing thiazolines and thiazolidinones as antimicrobial agents”, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2004; 12: 2151-2161.
20. S. G. Küçüküzgel, E. E. Oruç, S. Rollas, F. Şahin and A. Özbek, “Synthesis, characterization And biological activity of novel 4-thiazolidinones, 1,3,4-oxadiazoles and some related compounds“, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2002; 37: 197-206.